

THE PUBLIC SAFETY STORY

An informal recollection of events and individuals leading to the formation of
the A. I. D. Office of Public Safety.

*This is not an authoritative document so it should not be quoted as a reference source. No government or
other publications were used in preparing this narrative.*

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The narrative's theme follows the careers and activities of individuals who have provided information for its preparation. Much more could be included, however, many former colleagues are no longer with us and others were reluctant to share their memories and experiences.

Although many provided information, and we are in their debt, however, the narrative would not have been completed without the sustained encouragement, enthusiastic interest, willing assistance, and abundant details provided by the following colleagues .

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JACK GOIN »« HERB HARDIN »« DAVE LAUGHLIN »« JETER WILLIAMSON

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Others who have contributed include, but are not limited to, the following:

**Bill Bartreau
Robert & Charlotte Bush
Geraldine Engle
Jacob Jackson,
James McMahon
Bill Searsy
John Wiess**

**Don Bordenkircher
Ted & Lita Brown
Robert Hildebrandt
Neil Jackson
John Moseley
Del Spears
Orval Wooner**

**Robert Brougham
Roy Carlson
Carol Lowe
Mike McCann
Adolph Saenz
Dorothy Weeks
John Ziegler**

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Some dates and names may not be totally accurate, but after thirty to forty five years, what does one expect. Within reason, the editors accept responsibility for errors and misunderstandings. If you have been slighted, or not noticed, please inform the editors and future narratives, if any, will include corrections.

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If sufficient interest is shown in this narrative, further narratives may be prepared.

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One hundred thirty copies of the narrative have been printed and distributed gratis to readers of the Public Safety Newsletter. Additional copies will be printed, if a demand develops, at a charge of \$10 per copy and orders must be received by 1 May 2001. Checks payable to The Public Safety Newsletter must accompany all orders. Requested copies after 1 May will be \$25.

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During WW II the U.S. Military Police were active in liberated areas and coordinated with local officials in policing civilians. Because of the conditions of surrender and the establishment of Occupation Forces, the military supported the civil police agencies in Japan and Germany and appropriate staff offices/bureaus were authorized to provide such assistance.

From this start, the concept of providing special advisory, training and equipment assistance for previously occupied and emerging countries gradually developed and gained importance. It is from this original idea that the Agency for International Development (AID) Public Safety Program, and the Office of Public Safety (OPS) eventually came into being. Undoubtedly, Germany and other European countries were receiving similar military assistance, but there is no direct evidence of this and no information is available that any one in OPS came from such groups.

When the U.S. occupied Japan, in 1945, a number of staff offices were established in General MacArthur's headquarters to restructure and support the Japanese government, primarily the economic and social systems. Assistance to Law-enforcement was a part of G-2 (intelligence). One of these, the Public Safety Division (PSD), under the command of a Colonel Pulian, was established to reorganize, rebuild and democratize Japanese law enforcement, security, and fire agencies. Prior to his assignment in Japan, Pulian had been a member of the Berkeley PD, and later head of the police program at Washington State University, to which he subsequently returned.

Colonel Pulian's PSD was staffed by Dept. of Army Civilians (DAC). DAC was under the leadership of Henry Eaton, a retired LAPD Deputy Chief. In 1946, BYRON ENGLE, from the Kansas City PD, 1939-1946, was set in charge of the PSD Police Branch, and ARTHUR KIMBERLING, Chief, Louisville, KY PD, was in charge of police administration. Engle was in-charge of training and equipment, as well as, surveying Japanese law-enforcement agencies and recommending their reorganization.

BOB JANUS, with the U.S. Coast Guard, was assigned to the Public Safety Division to work with and advise the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency. ED BISHOP, an Army Lt., assisted Engle in survey and later in riot control and related training. JACK MUNROE, who had been a reporter and handled public relations for the Nashville PD, joined the Police Administration Branch as an Advisor on communications and records.

Engle succeeded Pulian as Chief of the Public Safety Division in the period 1948-1951. During this time frame—1946-1950, Byron produced a plan for the reorganization of the Japanese police. The plan, which was established in 1950, proposed a national police academy in Tokyo. The blueprint was approved and signed by General MacArthur, probably in 1950, and action was taken to implement it. This document is now in the Library of Congress.

In 1951, Engle's reorganization plan for the Japanese police had been essentially implemented. He was recruited by the CIA in January 1951 and intended, after R&R, to return to Japan to establish a U.S. Government agency to liaison with Japanese law enforcement agencies but the occupation

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ended. Instead, he was assigned to Turkey — 1951-1952 — to provide police assistance and recruit his eventual replacement. This he did, and ROBERT BOWLING, retired LAPD, replaced him in Turkey. In 1962, Bowling returned to CIA serving with OPS as liaison on Latin American programs.

GERALDINE (JERRY) JELSCH had worked with the American Red Cross from 1945 to 1951 in military hospitals in Saipan, Tinian and Japan, where she met Byron. Hired by CIA in 1951 and assigned to Turkey, she was transferred to Tokyo in 1953 serving in the Provost Marshal's Liaison Division (PMLD) before returning to Washington, DC in 1955. There she was a liaison officer between CIA and Foreign Operation Administration (FOA)/International Cooperation Administration (ICA) Public Safety. Jerry continued in this position until she retired in 1973.

After familiarizing Bowling with the program in Turkey, Engle, still with the CIA, returned to Washington and May 1953 was assigned to Japan as Chief, Police Administration Branch (PAB) under the Supreme Command, Public Safety Division. The U.S. occupation was ending and the Japanese police authorities had jurisdiction over U.S. military personnel charged with committing crimes off U.S. Military bases. Engle controlled the Army Provost Marshall and suggested that a Provost Marshall Liaison Division (PMLD) be organized in Tokyo to handle these cases. As Chief of PAG/PMLD he offered to assist the PMLD and to conduct CIA liaison under this unit. ROBERT LOWE, a Colonel in the U.S. Military Police, was Chief of the PMLD.

"BUCK" FRUIT and JIM MCMAHON were involved in police assistance to Korea with a CIA provided group before ICA took over the program. Buck was a Major in the U.S. Air Force Air Police during the Korea conflict. JIM, who had graduated from MSU with a degree in Police Administration, served in a civilian capacity. Buck often said he was probably the oldest "over age in grade" Major in the service. It was at this time the three men -- Byron, Jim McMahon, Buck Fruit -- met. MIKE MABARDY was Far East Air Force (FEAF) Provost Marshal and became acquainted with Engle and Lowe, but was not part of PMLD.

In the early 1950's newly independent and emerging countries were requesting U.S. military assistance for civilian police and internal security organizations. In 1954, the Eisenhower administration decided that civil assistance should be offered instead of military support. The new purpose — to develop and maintain the internal order necessary for political, social and economic development.

The Hoover (a congressman, not J. Edgar) Commission was appointed to consider this matter and recommended the FOA be responsible for this effort. As a result, the Police Administration Branch (PAB) was established under FOA's Public Administration Division, in 1955, under Byron's leadership. That same year, Byron conducted a survey of Laotian and Cambodian law enforcement and internal security organizations.

FOA held its name until sometime between Jan 1955 and June 1956 when it was renamed the International Cooperation Administration (ICA). Between April 1961 and Aug 1962 ICA merged with the State Department and was designated the Agency of International Development (AID). This name has continued to the present. Overseas services were called U.S. Operation Missions (USOM) under ICA and FOA, but under AID were USAID.

Activities related to Public Safety, as we later knew it, started to coalesce under the newly organized FOA/PAB that was staffed by individuals who had been active in Japan. Byron was Branch Chief and Art Kimberling his deputy. The others were Jack Munroe, Ed Bishop and Bob Lowe—who were probably regional desk officers. When Engle was detailed to ICA he requested THEO HALL be assigned there as well, intending Theo would replace him as he had in Turkey. Byron had known Theo from the Wichita PD when Byron was with the KCPD.

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The following is a brief discussion of the four overseas Public Safety programs that were initiated in 1954: Indonesia, Korea, Thailand and Vietnam. This is followed by a brief explanation of the other Far East projects: Cambodia, Laos, Pakistan, Burma and Nepal.

A Police Assistance Program was initiated in INDONESIA by the CIA.. In 1954, Byron Engle and Buck Fruit visited Djakarta establishing an excellent rapport with the National Police commander, General Soekanto. As a result, Jim McMahon arrived in early 1955 followed by Bob Janus, the Coast Guard Advisor from Japan, and REG DAVIS, formerly a Far East AF Staff Officer. Jim was the PS Training Officer and was drafted, for a year, by the local FOA Mission as their training officer.

Next to arrive in September was JACK GOIN, Director of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Crime Laboratory, who probably was the first non CIA advisor recruited to the Public Safety program. These men were followed by ROBERT BROUGHAM, a former Navy Pilot, who had been a bush pilot for missionaries in Borneo; CHARLES MOLEFETTO who served in the U.S. Army Logistic Command in Europe; SCOTTY CAPLAN who had been USAID/Turkey Equipment Maintenance officer; and CHARLES NESBITT who had U.S. Army experience and service in the San Francisco PD. PAUL KATZ, an early participant, arrived as a contract Telecom engineer.

This program involved considerable commodity support including communication equipment, vehicles, an aircraft, boats, and arms. Counterpart funds were utilized in the construction of small buildings for headquarters, region and province radio stations. The Indonesian Public Safety program was terminated, in 1965; as President Sokarno was supported by a leftist group. These associates continued to serve in various capacities with OPS until the bitter end in 1975.

BOB LOWE, from the Tokyo group, was the second Chief and RAY FOREAKER, from Korea, the third. About forty-five advisors were assigned to the Indonesian project during the nine years it existed. To name a few who served there: BILL BAUMANN, a Generalist; AL STETZ in Training; RANDY LORY and JIM HARRINGTON with the Marine Police; ART MILLER with Mobile Brigade; DICK WILLIG in Telecom; and GEORGE WELLONS in Logistics. Other Chief PSAs were JACK RYAN, PAUL SKUSE, and PHIL BATSON who closed the project in 1965.

Bob Brougham frequently visit Indonesia and has kept abreast of the changing circumstances there. He was asked to comment on the lasting effects of Public Safety on the Indonesian Police and government. The following is his response:

"Yes, the Indonesian Public Safety program was a success. It filled a gap when the country was young and the advisors' services were most generally welcomed and well received. The program

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helped stabilize the public security and the advisors were helpful in establishing this new country. The program started in 1955 a few years after Indonesia's independence. "

"There were some lapses in police performance in later years but it could have been more disastrous. The country would be in a far more stable condition today if the Public Safety program had continued. There is no doubt that security would be much more wide-spread if effective Public Safety programs were in place and we would not be facing the chaos that exists on every hand."

VIETNAM, in 1954, received assistance from Michigan State University (MSU) to help the Vietnamese Sureté. This was a contractual arrangement with FOA. Ralph Turner was Chief of the group that included JOHN MANOPOLI, ELMER "TOMMY" ADKINS, CHARLES Sloane, RAY LANDGREN, DICK ROGERS and others. The contract was terminated in 1959 and the first four joined Public Safety/VN while Rogers went to Iran. Nate and CHARLOTTE BUSH recall helping the MSU group prepare to leave.

The ICA/USAID supported Public Safety program opened in 1959. Ray Landgren was first to arrive in Vietnam followed by FRANK WALTON as Chief, Public Safety Division. The Deputy Chiefs were WYMAN VERNON who was later Chief, PSD/Korea, and then WALTER WYROD who subsequently went to Bangkok as Deputy. Later, ROBERT "NATE" BUSH was Deputy and then Chief on Frank's departure. By the mid-1960 there were more than 30 advisors including some of the MSU group. The program expanded in later years as advisors were assigned to the 4 Regions and 40 Province offices.

At one time, the Saigon PSD Staff was represented by LEIGH BRILLIANT--Operations, CHARLES O'BRIEN — Administration, and Reg Davis — Tech. Services/Program. Specialized functions were also represented: Marine — GLEN WALTERS; Logistics — CHARLES MESHLO; Weapons — CHARLES GOODROW; Training — JIM LEWIS; Telecom — Paul Katz; ID Card Project — BILL CLARK and GEORGE MILLER; Correction and Detention — RANDOLPH BERKELEY, DON BORDENKIRCHER, and BILL "SWEDE" SEVERSON, and later Paul Skuse; Police Organization/Administration — ROBERT MIDDLETON, a British advisor; Resources Control — JOHN KESLER and JIM BRODER; and the National Police Field Forces — BILL GRIEVES. The number of personnel gradually increased to 170 in 1973 when the program was terminated.

During the fifteen years of its existence the program provided major commodity support of vehicles, weapons, communication equipment, boats and office equipment, as well as, a national ID card project registering 12,000,000 individuals. Counterpart funds contributed to the construction of basic police training centers, a large police academy, a national ID center, and communication facilities in Saigon, the four regions, and 40 provinces.

The total annual PSD budget for each of the last 6 years exceeded thirty five million dollars. This is a good time to emphasize that much of the U.S. money was returned to the U.S. through the purchase of commodities, the training of participants, advisors' salaries, and logistic support. In the case of Vietnam, ten million was for the support of the advisory staff. Over the 15 years period more than

450 advisors were assigned to the Vietnam program; some for several years and a number for second assignments. In addition to the direct hire advisors there were personnel from a multitude of other categories. U.S. Military personnel were assigned at different times; the last two were SAM PESCARITA and DAVID SHEPHERD.

Between six and eight former British police officers, all Colonels, were detailed to PSD as training and police administration advisors over a six-year period. FRANK RANDALL, who still receives the PS newsletter, is the last of the group. A dedicated and loyal group of more than fifty Vietnamese were employed in administrative, clerical, technical and assistant positions. These are represented and remembered by Nguyen Cam--Dir./PSD office, Dinh Thi Tuyet — Administration, Tran Thi Binh — Telecom; and Le Duc Gi — Corrections.

The American secretarial staff generally consisted of one, or sometimes two, each year. Two who still receive the newsletter and will be remembered are ARLENE BRIXTUS and CAROL SCHWARTZ Lowe. Fifteen to twenty U.S. contract technicians, and more than 50 Philippine technicians were employed throughout the country in support of the PSD Telecom project.

Five fatalities, all U.S. direct hire advisors, were the result of Viet Cong action. The first in 1960, was DOLPH OWENS; NORMAN CLOWERS in 1966; and ALBERT FARKAS, JOHN MCCARTHY, and MICHAEL MURPHY in 1962. Several advisors received U.S. government awards for heroism during the VC offensive. There were two suicides: KEN COX and a U.S. contract Technician, and one murder—an advisor shot JACK RYAN the PSD Chief, in 1965. And finally, the tragic death of Charlie O'Brien, in 1972, as word was received of the close out of PSD.

On the more pleasant side, it is nice to remember that several advisors married Vietnamese as represented by Paul and NGA KATZ.

During the last six years, all PSD Headquarters and field activities were under the operational jurisdiction of the U.S. Military Advisory Command, Vietnam (MACV) and Civil Operation Revolutionary Development Support (CORDS). This was to assure the coordinated effort of the U.S. military and civilian programs in confronting the VC. All PSD initiatives and actions cleared through military channels, a new experience for many PSD staff personnel. During this period PSD/VN was a Directorate and the PSD region chiefs and headquarters senior staff were Deputy Directors.

Following Frank Walton and Nate Bush, the PSD Chiefs were Jack Ryan (1964), Bob Lowe (1965-1966), John Manopoli (1969-1971), again Frank Walton (1969-1971) and finally MIKE MCCANN (1969-1973). Mike arrived in 1969 after serving many years as Director of the OPS/International Police Academy in Washington. He now had the dubious honor of terminating the program. His Deputy was TED BROWN, from Brazil. The four PSD regional Deputies were: JETER WILLIAMSON—Saudi Arabia, MR-1; JIM RINEHART—Latin America, MR-2; KEITH ROBERTS, MR-3; and JOHN WIESS, MR-4—Guyana. BERYL PACE, SMPD, was from Somalia.

As a result of the terms of the cease-fire and the Paris Accord worked out by Henry Kissinger, the PSD program was withdrawn in 1973. These agreements stipulated that all police advisors were to be withdrawn from VN within 60 days. AID authorized Mike to appoint one non-police advisor to

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remain and handle the bureaucratic affairs in closing the program. He appointed Robert Brougham to this assignment and Bob was transferred as Assistant Program Officer USAID. Mike McCann returned to Washington where he was appointed Deputy Director of AID's Office of Manpower and Training,, a post he held until his retirement in 1975.

With the anticipated closing of the PSD/VN program several senior advisors retired; Frank Walton in 1971; Paul Skuse and Reg Davis in 1972 — both with more than 32 years of government service; and Jeter Williamson, Ted Brown, and Beryl Pace in 1973. John Weiss returned to Washington as Director, OPS from January to July 1975, when the entire program terminated.

In 1955 the University of Michigan (UM) was awarded an FOA contract to assist the PHILIPPINES. Jeter Williamson, former Chief of Greensboro PD, was selected to explore the feasibility of including police administration in the curriculum of Philippine University, and conduct a survey of police services in that country. He obtained a three-month leave of absence from his employer; completed the survey; and prepared a suitable report which found its way to Donald Salter's desk. Williamson was called to Washington D.C. to discuss the report with Salter and was debriefed by the CIA. He learned that a Police Administration Branch was being organized within FOA and Engle was the man to see. Byron explained his plans and offered Jeter a position. Jeter wasn't particularly interested but said he would consider a position in the Philippines. Just such a request had been received through the local USOM office. Jeter was asked to complete an application and he was offered the job. In 1956, he and his family were on their way to Manila.

The original Public Safety program in the Philippine Republic was one civil police advisor as a part of the USOM/Manila Public Administration Division. There was no plan by either the host government or USOM as to what this advisor was to do. The one Philippine government agency most interested in Jeter's service was the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI). As all laws are national, this agency had nation wide responsibility and authority for investigation of crimes and apprehension of criminals. Its director was Colonel Jose Lukban, an intelligent, dedicated, honest, and hard working man with a genuine interest in upgrading all levels of law enforcement in the Republic.

Jeter had met and worked with Col. Lukban during his previous TDY survey of police services so it was natural that he turned to the Colonel as a counterpart in developing a course of action. One had to understand the police services in the Philippines to know its uniqueness. Each city has its own police department, but the Chief is appointed by the President. How well the appointee is accepted by the local government directly affects how much support, budget and otherwise the Chief will receive from local government. The only semblance of a national police force is the Philippine Constabulary, which is part of the armed forces, with assistance provided by the U.S. military (JUSMAG).

Colonel Lukban and Jeter had no trouble reaching an early agreement. The matter of primary importance to police departments throughout the Republic -- personnel with little or no training. Therefore, with the limited resources available, they set about developing a remedy at minimal cost. Their solution was to develop, within the NBI, Mobile Training Teams staffed with NBI personnel. Police departments throughout the country were notified that NBI would entertain requests for training programs tailored to their needs.

When a request was received, Jeter and an NBI agent would meet with the local chief and design a mutually acceptable training program to fit his needs, utilizing wherever possible some instructors from his department or other city agencies. Assignments would be made to NBI personnel as needed, and they and Jeter would pack up and head to that location for whatever length of time necessary.

As word spread, requests came in from police departments in all regions of the Republic. Everyone was pleased with the results. Some key personnel from NBI and a few local departments were sent to the U.S. for training. Commodity support was meager, consisting primarily of training aids and material. No additional Public Safety advisors were assigned during Jeter's tour.

A few months after returning to Manila from home leave, Jeter was assigned to Bangkok on a direct transfer. CARL BETCH was the next chief of PSD/Manila (1960-1962) and BILL SIMLER, from Korea, followed him. Over the years, the staff was expanded and included a PSA/Generalist, Ed Bishop; PSA/criminalist, ELLIOT HENSELL; Telecom technician, FRANK SMITH; and Training Advisors, Jim McMahon and PAUL RILEY. Jim returned as the last Chief in 1972 and closed the project in 1974.

The program in THAILAND began the end of 1955 or early 1956. Jeter recalls police assistance to Thailand was provided by Southeast Asia Supply, an agency corporation. The chief Advisor, ALBERT DUBOIS, was hired by the agency to provide a semblance of bonafide police services. He had been the Commissioner of Police in Philadelphia. None of the other advisors had such credentials.

When Engle took over as FOA Chief, Police Branch, Public Administration, this began to change and FOA advisors with police backgrounds began to staff Thailand's office. Jim McMahon arrived in 1958, and Jeter was transferred from Manila to Bangkok as Chief, Public Safety Division, in Feb 1959. By that time, the deputy's position was filled by Frank Skobern, formerly a law enforcement officer from upstate New York.

Arriving in 1958, Jeter Williamson found that the framework of a diverse and well-defined public safety program had existed for several years. His job was to build on and develop that which had been started. The escalating situation in Vietnam plus communist inspired uprisings in Laos and Cambodia created new problems for the Thai National Police (TNPD). Accordingly, a new dimension was added to the Public Safety program.

The problem was approached from two directions. One: to win the support and confidence of the population in the most affected remote areas. Government benefits, such as schools for children and general, basic, medical facilities, were non-existent. As the police were the only representatives of government in these areas, the logical step was for them to provide *limited* services. The problem was: How could the police be used to meet these needs?

Make shift school structures were built by the police in the target areas using counterpart funds for material and labor. Policemen were trained as teachers in elementary school basics, supplies and training aids were purchased in country, again using counterpart funds. Children began showing up, classes were scheduled and a closer rapport developed. Other police personnel were trained as

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paramedics, and clinics opened on a scheduled basis at police outposts. Again, those receiving treatment developed a closer bond with the police.

The second dilemma, that of dealing with infiltrators, required a high degree of police skills in counter insurgency techniques. Training centers were constructed in each police region and Public Safety Advisors with Special Forces type military backgrounds were assigned to each location. The Thai government funded the construction and provided support personnel. AID/USAID provided equipment, weapons, ammunition, and instructor teams from U.S. Special Forces and other similar sources. In addition, Special Action Teams (SAT's) were organized within the Provincial Police and trained to respond as needed. Airlift capability was provided by AID through contracts for both fixed and rotor wing aircraft.

During all of this other routine civil police functions continued. The Public Safety Division (PSD) staff was between twenty to thirty advisors in various specialties, as needed. Each yearly program review included concurrent plans with Thai counterparts as to what their government would provide in terms of personnel and funding. This encompassed counterpart funds for construction and such supplies and equipment as was available in-country. AID/USAID provided other commodities such as vehicles, communication equipment, training materials, and specialized material such as identification and forensic supplies and equipment.

Good use was made of U.S. Military surplus equipment warehoused at bases in Japan, thus reducing expenditure of U.S. funds. Training was a major element of the program. With input from Public Safety Advisors, conscientious in-country training was conducted in all phases of police work from recruiting to management and administration. Specialized training was organized as needed. Each year, key members of the TNPD were sent abroad for training—mainly with U.S. Police departments and institutions such as Southern Police Academy at the University of Louisville, KY, and the IPA in Washington. Some received counter insurgency training in Malaysia by arrangement with Malaysian forces and British advisors.

Jeter was Chief of PSD/Thailand for this seven-year period and was then transferred to Washington as Chief, OPS/FE. He later went to Saudi Arabia and then returned to Vietnam. JOE LINGON took over as Chief, PSD/Thailand in 1966. Joe continued the same program until he left in 1968 when Phil Batson became Chief. Phil stayed until 1972. TOM FINN, the last Chief, closed the program in 1974.

In KOREA, Ray Foreaker, formerly Chief, Oakland PD, became the first Chief of the our program there. Unfortunately, no details are available about the early phase of this program or the personnel. The next Chief we know about was Wyman Vernon who had been Deputy Chief, PSD/Vietnam, under Walton. The objective of the program was to improve police capabilities, training, intelligence gathering, transportation, etc. to thwart the communist infiltration from North Korea. Soon after his arrival in 1961, Wy was diagnosed with terminal cancer and died soon after Bill Simler, the Deputy, was named Acting Chief.

The program was experiencing difficulty because resistance had developed within USOM/Korea concerning the project. The Public Safety project was under the Education Division along with Public

Health and Administration. At this time Jeter Williamson, Chief, PSD/Thailand, was sent TDY to Korea to assist in reorganization of the project. Simler and Jeter developed a new project implementation document with stated objectives and goals, number and scope of activities, number and fields of advisors, and funding etc. The USOM Mission Director approved this and necessary personnel were requested from, what was then, the Public Safety Division in Washington.

Bill continued to implement the program until he was reassigned to the Philippine Islands in 1962, and Scotty Caplan arrived as Chief. Scotty established exceptional professional and personal relations with his USOM associates and the Korean National Police (KNP). This accord with the National Police continued until Scotty's death in 1998. At the request of the KNP he made several trips to Korea and received honorable recognition for his services.

FRANK JESSUP took on duties as Chief in 1967/8. At this time the Public Safety project was under the Public Education Division (Dr. Story) along with Public Administration, Public Health and Agriculture. This arrangement, which was contrary to AID/OPS policy, naturally rankled Jessup and lead to considerable turmoil. The USOM Mission Director attempted to reconcile the problem but endorsed the Chief of Education, precipitating the decision to phase out the Public Safety program. Jessup retired in 1970 and Nate Bush was assigned as Chief, Public Safety.

Vernon worked for twelve months with a team of advisors that included DIXIE GOODWIN in Pusan, Charles Meshlo in Seoul, RAY WILLIAMS in Kawanju, and LUCIAN GORMONT, a telecommunication specialist, in Seoul. During that year, the organizational structure caused no difficulty, and they were able to acquire millions of dollars of U.S. military surplus material for the KNP. Weapons, clothing, ammunition, vehicles, and all matter of other materials and supplies were gratefully utilized.

Although the Korean National Police were well disposed toward the program, it was discontinued in 1972. Nate Bush, who was the last Chief, was pleased with the improvement evident in the areas of communication, training, vehicle maintenance and transportation. Vernon was transferred to Vietnam in 1972 and then retired.

It should be noted that Korea was the first and only government to officially say "Thanks." for the Public Safety assistance they received. In 1990, the Korean Minister of Interior invited a number of former U.S. Civilian and military advisors to a celebration to honor them for the past U.S. Government assistance. From the Public Safety side, Scotty Caplan, Jack Goin, and Frank Jessup, with their wives, attended.

Public Safety programs started in 1957 in LAOS, BURMA, and CAMBODIA. While on a trip to the Far East, probably in 1955, Engle interviewed Paul Skuse about an assignment in Laos. At the time, Paul was Chief, Public Safety for Okinawa, which was under U.S. Navy jurisdiction. He went to Laos in 1957 as a Senior Advisor. Unfortunately, detailed information is not available to describe the early days of the program. Paul Skuse was respected by the Laotian officials and after a lengthy tour was assigned to Indonesia and then Vietnam. Ray Landgren, who was Chief from 1969-1972, had been serving in the Congo (Zaire) and OPS/Wash/Africa Desk before his transfer to Laos.

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Detailed information is not available to describe the program but we know it continued until 1974. Paul Skuse was respected by Laotian officials and after his tour of service was assigned to Indonesia and then Vietnam.

DEL SPEARS, the last PS Chief (1972-1974), was a lieutenant with Aurora, Colorado PD when he learned about Public Safety from his department's Chief. Del applied and was interviewed by Byron Engle in April 1966. He first served in Vietnam as a province Advisor in Kien Toung and Kien Phong and later as Chief MR4. Prior to assignment in Laos he was at OPS/Wash.

While in Laos the PS staff grew to 12 professionals. Assistance was provided to the judicial police, immigration police, the narcotic element, R & I, airport police, vehicle maintenance, and the Training Division. A four year training academy was constructed which included an English language lab for police officers and their families. Extensive telecommunication support was also provided. the program was fully supported by two ambassadors and the USAID Director, Charles Mann, who also supported the program in Vietnam. The Laotian police were excellent to work with and a number attended the OPS/International Police Academy (IPA). The rapport was terrific.

Del recalls that closing the project was as painful for the Laotian government as it was for the Public Safety staff. The Minister of Interior sent letters to U. S. officials requesting that it be continued. Del vividly remembers the Director General's wife standing at the airport departure gate with tears in her eyes as the PS staff got on the plane to leave. When the Pathet Lao took over the country a number of Laotian police officials emigrated to the U. S. They established an association that meets yearly. Del has been a guest on several occasions. In 1975 he returned to Washington to help close OPS.

Some of the advisors who served in Laos were: ROBERT MOONEY, Deputy Chief; EDDIE LYONS and ELLIOTT CHAN, Telecom; GORDON YOUNG, DUNCAN PUTT, ALEX RAWLEY, and PETER HURST, PS/Generalists. MAJOR MCBEE, FRANK CRAIG, JOHN MYERS, and MORRIS LOONEY formed the narcotics advisory team. Major McBee and others remained in Laos until 1975 when the Pathet Lao took over and all U. S. personnel were evacuated.

A very unfortunate incident was the death of George Miller (ID) and a U.S. commercial representative in an aircraft crash resulting from VC artillery fire. George had been a principal advisor for the Vietnam National ID card program until the program was closed.

During the period, 1955-1960, CAMBODIA was a peaceful and delightful country and travel was not restricted. The PS program began when Jack Munroe was transferred from Washington to be Chief, Public Safety, sometime in 1957. Jack remained there until 1959, when he returned to Washington as Chief, NE/Africa Branch. On Jack's departure, ROY CARLSON, formerly with the Washington State Police, arrived from his Haitian assignment. The objective of the Cambodian project was to improve the routine capabilities of the police and enhance their presence throughout the country. Roy's staff included BOB HILDEBRANDT — R&I; SCOTTY MONROE — Logistics; Dick Willig — Telecom; and ELMER RADMER — Firearms. Roy remained in Cambodia until 1961 when he was reassigned as Chief, PSD Jordan. It's possible that Roy was the last Chief. The project was discontinued because of internal disturbances.

No information is available about the purpose of the ill-fated BURMA program. Ed Bishop, from Washington, and Reg Davis, TDY from Indonesia, were directed to meet there in 1957 to conduct a commodity and telecommunication survey of the national police. The Burmese officials were most amenable and arranged an orientation trip for Ed and Reg, as well as two British advisors. As a result of their tour, Ed and Reg went to Japan and selected some U.S. military surplus equipment for the police. This included a quantity of military vehicles deck loaded on a ship bound for Burma. The ship encountered heavy seas and the equipment and vehicles were damaged. Ed returned to Burma but the program was withdrawn within two years because of internal conflicts and instability.

The Himalayan kingdom of NEPAL (GON) was another Public Safety project; albeit short-lived. John Wiess, who has a B.S in Police Science and Administration, was on the Las Vegas PD when he joined OPS in October, 1963. While he was assisting Mike McCann establish the IPA, John was tagged to be the first PS Advisor for Nepal. Late in 1964, John was interviewed by the Ambassador and USAID Director in-country. They approved and John returned to Washington, gathered up his family, and flew to his new assignment via New Delhi and Katmandu; arriving on New Year's eve.

The government of Nepal couldn't provide an office so John was located in the USAID building. However, the government could and did provide a liaison officer who arrived each day on a bicycle to commence consumption of copious quantities of one-third parts each of tea, milk, and sugar. He was a wonderfully polite and retiring person who spoke little English and apparently loved tea.

The national police was organized along British military lines; commissioned and enlisted ranks and insignia closely paralleled the British scheme. The major force was located in Katmandu. Police checkpoints ringed this valley since indigenous personnel traveling into this restricted area required a road pass. Police, unarmed and without communications, led patrols in a random fashion throughout the capitol. Weapons were secured at the central barracks and the communication system was a personal runner. Modest USAID funding was programmed for basic communication equipment, training material, and participant training. Only the senior police officers spoke English, and that was limited. The police remained committed to overseas training with the British. John remembers the cogs ground slowly given the divergent cultures and the Nepalese mind-set of pomp and show.

Telecommunication assistance was addressed by Eddie Lyons, the USAID Advisor who had supervised the installation of the in-country USAID telecommunication system. He was recruited by OPS and remained in Nepal until early 1965. Eddie went on to be an OPS Telecom Advisor in Vietnam, Zaire, and Chad. The Katmandu USAID Communication Media Unit assisted in preparing and printing some local language publications and the General Services Office assisted in providing on-the-job training for police mechanics in basic preventative measures. John recalls that although personal relationships were extremely cordial and working relationships equally so, nothing of real substance was accomplished. The GON was reluctant to identify participants for training, construction projects, including a new police station, were politely received but no action was taken. During a Country Team meeting at the embassy it was decided the project should be discontinued and commodities not already in-country would be canceled and/or diverted. The USAID Director had been in Washington and on his return advised John he was being transferred to Georgetown British Guiana (to become Guyana).

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PAKISTAN was a country divided by India. Each side had a Public Safety program and the actions proposed by the east were processed through the west. The basic projects were similar — upgrading the training, communications and technical level of the police, and enhancing their presence in more remote areas. However, the economic, social/cultural, and physical nature of the two areas were entirely different.

Police in West Pakistan were an established, viable, law enforcement entity but East Pakistan was not as advanced. Abject poverty and lack of an educated populace were profound obstacles; conditions that still exist. Nate Bush said he's been to Haiti and compared to East Pakistan, it is a fine place .

STAN SHELDON, probably the first Chief, PS/Pakistan, in about 1960, was stationed in Karachi. At different times, the staff in the west included PSA/Generalists — BOB GOLLINGS and JOHN LEE; ROBERT LOCKHART, and HARRY WYNN, and Charles Nesbitt — Training. JOE CORR was Deputy Chief and later Chief, PSD.

Nate Bush and family arrived in East Pakistan in 1965. As noted, the program was a splinter project. All advisory and support action had to be cleared by PSD Karachi in coordination with the West Pakistan government. At that time, the staff in East Pakistan included HAROLD AUSTIN, PSA/Generalist; JACK JIMICK, LEON CLEMENTS, and FRANCIS PERRY — Telecom; and ASHTON CRAIG — Field Advisor. Bob Janus, Marine Advisor, arrived in 1967 just before Nate left and Joe Corr became Chief.

Nate and Charlotte Bush were reassigned to Vietnam where Nate retired in 1972. Nate noted at the time the East Pakistan police force of 68,000 was untrained and under educated. The use of the Lathie stick was prevalent, causing the country to appear as if it was a police state ruled by fear. Additional disadvantages in this low-lying country were the use of waterways as the main means of transportation, and the lack of the necessary rock conglomerate with which to make roads.

In 1969, ORVAL WOONER, then Deputy Director, PSD/MR-IVietnam, was transferred to Dacca in East Pakistan. Joe Corr, located in Karachi, was Chief, PSD. Bob Janus was Orval's immediate supervisor; later replaced by BOB JACKSON.

Orval remembers East Pakistan as a delightful post for a family and a lot was accomplished professionally. In mid-tour he traveled to London where he enjoyed a three-day tour of Scotland Yard. Having worked all his life in American law enforcement systems, and three years in Vietnam with a French system, he decided it was time to receive some type of orientation in the British system.

On return to Dacca, Orval rewrote the Pakistan Police Detective Training School and Traffic School curriculums. He also re-trained the riot control police. Prior to this, the police would go into a "circle of death" and fire their rifles into the crowd until they were over-run and killed by the crowd.

A civil war erupted in 1971 and U.S. personnel were evacuated to Teheran. The eastern area gained its independence and became Bangladesh. The PS project may have been re-activated but this isn't recorded.

Most of the Far East projects described above provided the usual range of support that included advisory generalists and technical assistance, commodities and participant training. This latter service enabled Public Safety advisors to select counterparts for special trips to visit appropriate law enforcement agencies in cities across the U.S. During the early years — the late 1950's — participant training was managed by the FOA/ICA Office of Training. Frequently, the services of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) arranged for these visits. This was before the Office of Public Safety International Police Academy was established in 1962.

In the early period (1955-1960) Public Safety personnel were recruited by various methods. The original group came from Engle's associates in Japan, augmented by individuals from FOA/ICA Administration, Personnel, and Training offices. Others were chosen because of their prior experience in selected countries; i.e. the MSU group in Vietnam and Bob Brougham in Indonesia. Engle and Art Thurston from the Indiana State Police were friends hence a number of officers from the state police in that state joined PS. Nate and Charlotte Bush visited Dave Laughlin in Guatemala and on return joined PS. John Wiess learned about Public Safety during a Reserve Officers Association dinner table conversation with JACK ELLIS. Some advisors such as Herb Hardin responded to flyers which were sent to many law enforcement agencies throughout the states; and others responded to direct mail requests for assistance — Jeter Williamson, who conducted a survey in the Philippines, and Jack Goin, who accepted an assignment in Indonesia, were two of these.

JOHN ZIEGLER heard about OPS from a retired Phoenix PD officer, DALE COLLIER, from PSD/VN MR-4. Dale was on home leave and got together with several officers who became interested in the program. At the same time (1967), an AID recruiting team was in town and advertised openings in the local paper. John had been a Marine Security Guard at the Teheran Embassy in the mid 1950's and was familiar with AID, so he applied. He received a phone call from TED CURTIS (formerly PSD/VN and Thailand), asking him to come to Washington at his own expense. Once there John was interviewed by Ted, Mike Mabardy, Ted Brown, Jack Goin, Tom Finn, Mike McCann, and Engle. John was accepted and a month later was in Washington for training.

In later years, a typical recruitment would be similar to Don Bordenkircher's experience. At an employee Christmas party in 1966, Don's wife, Shirley, was handed an OPS flyer by an undercover FBI friend with the suggestion that Don look into it. He did and applied. Soon he and Shirley were flying to LAX to interview with Byron Engle and Frank Walton. Don was hired, pending a home visit by OPS personnel. Don and his family met for a family interview with Ray Foreaker and his wife, who had just retired from OPS. Two days later he left for Washington and training. Don recalls, "As luck would have it, I did well on the language tests and had to attend language school. That delayed my arrival in-country by six months. I finally arrived in Vietnam just three days after Tet 1967."

Thinking about the recruitment of personnel brings to mind how advisors traveled to and from their overseas posts. In the mid to late 1950's advisors received equal consideration and benefits along with regular State Department FSOs. AID personnel traveled first class air, as well as, by surface (sea). Jack Goin says he and his family may have been the last Advisor Engle allowed to travel that way. However, dependents traveled by ship and many crossed the Pacific on the President line. With the advent of the Kennedy administration ICA/AID personnel were relegated to tourist class. Herb Hardin recalls the change was a result of a senior official being bumped from a flight by an AID

employee.

In the present day and age, it's hard to believe that when posted to a Far East assignment one would pick up a travel voucher from the FOA/ICA travel office and the same afternoon proceed to the PamAm office on K Street in Washington to make a reservation for departure the next day. It was possible to book a flight to LA that evening and have a reservation for an ongoing flight to Tokyo the next day. This was flying first class on the prop driven Stratocruiser. It was quite possible that a berth would be available. But it must be remembered that it was a 7 to 9 hour flight to Hawaii, another of the same to Wake Island, and a third leg of equal time to Tokyo; where one arrived exhausted. Then a days layover was authorized before flying on to Hong Kong for the next day Cathay Pacific flight to Saigon, Phom Phen or Bangkok. Then in came the 707s and later the 747s and all that changed. One recalls sitting in an early 747 for 8 hours at the San Francisco airport while all of the glitches were repaired.

The foregoing completes the explanation of the Public Safety overseas posts in what were considered the sensitive countries of the Far East. During this period several Latin America countries were considered equally sensitive. These programs started in Guatemala, Bolivia, El Salvador and Ecuador in 1956.

It is necessary to recognize several longtime, on-going situations existed, and still do, in most Latin American countries. The countries had a history of internal disturbance as a result of ethnic background: The indigenous population, the Mestizo, and the "pure" Spanish. Consequently, there was continual civil disturbance. Communist-backed terrorism and student uprisings were prevalent. The universities in these countries were sanctuaries to which the students could return from riots and the police could not penetrate. The PS programs had to be structured to cope with these situations. Then there were the problems with the U.S. Military Advisory Group (MAG), the CIA, and the USOM/USAID Mission. One or the other often resisted the encroachment of Public Safety on what they considered their prerogative.

The GUATEMALA program started when DAVID LAUGHLIN, a retired Captain from the Indiana State Police, arrived in 1956. He was recruited by Arthur Thurston, retired superintendent of Indiana State Police, and after orientation by FOA, drove with his family to post. When the program started, the country was trying to overcome the effects of a destructive Communist government. The goal of the Public Safety project was to assist in the overall improvement of the National Police, Judicial Police and Haciendas (border control) police. Dave was the only Advisor for his first tour and during the second was joined by JAKE LONGAN, EARL SEARS, and REX MORRIS. The program provided some general commodities such as R&I items, vehicles and communication equipment, and participant training. Special attention was directed to upgrading the record system. Unfortunately, in June 1957, President Armas was assassinated by a palace guard. There was some short-lived disorder until Gen. Fuentes was elected president and restored order. Soon after (1959) Dave left on home leave and assignment to Honduras in 1960. The next Public Safety Chief was DESDERIDO CRISOSTIMO.

In early 1970s, guerrillas were running rampant in the capital, as well as, rural areas. The U.S. Ambassador, John Mein, was assassinated by terrorist submachine gun fire while resisting a kidnap attempt, and in spite of this, the Guatemala program continued for 14 years. It was terminated in 1974 by HERB HARDIN, the last Chief. Over the years about 20-25 Public Safety advisors served in the country; MARVIN JONES and JOE SEYER (Generalists); FELIPE SANDOVAL (Training); LOUIS LABRUZZA (Logistics); and MARK SEATON and ALFRED NAUROCKI (Telecom). Herb recalls the program had its ups and downs, but overall it was moderately successful.

Aa international conference of Latin American countries was scheduled in ECUADOR; this was the forerunner of Organization of American States (OAS). In 1959/60 Herb and Dave were there on TDY; Herb from Washington and Dave from Guatemala. A problem had developed in Quito concerning the implementation of the PS program, and considerable education of the USOM mission officials was necessary. Originally, the Public Safety project was instituted to provide commodities and assist the National Police during the conference.

CLEO BACA started this program in 1960, and during the 14 years it existed about 15 advisors served. MIKE SALSEDA was Chief about 1961-1963, and JOHN DONEY in the late 60s. Others were: BENTON ADCOCK, Earl Sears, and HOWARD GROOM (Generalists); AL CARPENTER (Telecom), ADOLF SAENZ, PAUL HOFFA, and JESS OJEDSA (Training); and BRYAN QUICK (customs). The project continued until 1974. FRED ZUMWALT was the last Chief. Generally, the program could not be called a great success. The National Police welcomed the commodities, but disregarded PS advice, and the commodities were poorly maintained.

Similar situations existed in EL SALVADOR, and its neighbor, Guatemala -- internal disturbance and lack of training. The PS program's objective was to upgrade civil police training, provide communications, and improve the laboratory facilities and capabilities. ROLAND KELLY was the first Senior Advisor in 1957 with Jim Brooks assisting him. Adolph Saenz, who joined them was one of a group of about twenty advisors whose expertise and language proficiency were appropos for Latin American countries.

Over the 19 years it existed, the advisors included JOHN CALDWELL, Earl Sears, ROBERT MANN and Ted Brown, who was Chief from 1961 to 1962. Ted went on to be Director of the IPA in the Canal Zone, and when that closed was assigned to OPS Washington. RICHARD MARTINEZ was the last Chief in El Salvador and closed that program in 1974.

A history of unstable political and social conditions plagued HAITI and still exists 40 years later. It was decided that other than traffic engineering and control training, assistance to the Haiti police would be counter-productive. Roy Carlson, from the Washington State Police, was recruited and assigned to Haiti in 1959. This program closed after a year, and as mentioned early in the narrative, Roy was reassigned to Cambodia where he replaced Jack Munroe, who returned to Washington.

The DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (D.R.) was the northernmost point of the Iron Triangle -- the other two points being Venezuela to the east and Colombia to the south. It was called the Iron Triangle because in the 1950s all three countries were ruled by ruthless military dictators: RAFAEL TRUJILLO in D. R., PEREZ JIMENEZ in Venezuela, and ALBERTO ROJAS PINILLA in Colombia. Trujillo, the last hold out, was slain in an ambush in May 1961 by some traitors in his group. He was on his way, unattended except for a driver, to be with his favorite mistress. His son Hector, a worthless playboy, attempted to succeed him as President for Life.

There was strong resentment and opposition by the populace, plus overt and prolonged disturbances in the form of destructive rioting; the country was in a shambles. The U.S. was gravely concerned over its future because of attempts by extreme left and right elements to seize power. Castro's agents were very active and supported the local left-wingers. In Nov. 1961, strong U.S. diplomatic pressure forced the exile of the entire Trujillo family to Spain. A seven-man governing council was formed to reestablish the government along democratic lines. Meanwhile, conditions had deteriorated to the point of anarchy.

The governing council appealed to the U.S. for immediate assistance in restoring law and order. It was the first year of the J.F.K. administration (1961) and OPS had not yet taken shape. Herb Hardin, then Latin American desk officer for the ICA/Public Safety Division, received orders to depart immediately to the D.R. He was to make a quick assessment of the situation and return to Washington.

After four days, he returned to AID/Wash with a set of hastily drafted recommendations; the principal of which were:

Secure loan of a Spanish speaking, riot control training team from Los Angeles P.D. -- which Robert Kennedy carried the ball on by working through informal contacts; immediately purchase adequate supply of non-lethal riot control equipment; initiate, on a crash basis, the formation of National Police battalions trained in riot control to bring an end to the rioting, looting, and other violence in the city of Santo Domingo.

The immediate selection of a Chief Public Safety Advisor, along with a staff including a communications Advisor and a criminalist/investigator Advisor, adding others as needed. The U.S. staff to assess the long-range needs of the D.R. in terms of organization, budget, staffing i.e. training in day-to-day police operations, and encourage the D.R. government to bear the expense to the extent possible.

Provide AID/W with funding estimates for automotive and communication equipment, appropriate police weapons, training equipment, and material that the National Police would require for the ensuing two years.

Urge the D.R. through official diplomatic channels to replace the incumbent Director General of National Police with an official considered by the U.S. to be qualified for the tasks at hand.

The Los Angeles police team remained in D.R. for about two months, doing a very effective job. Within six weeks of their arrival public order had been reasonably restored in the capitol. JAKE Jackson, from Brazil, had been reassigned as Chief Advisor. He worked with other USAID staff in formalizing program documentation and coordinating with the NP. Jackson served one tour and was then assigned to Bolivia.

The next Public Safety Senior Advisors may have been ANTHONY RUIZ, who arrived from San Salvador in 1964, followed by Tommy Adkins who arrived from Vietnam, and John Doney. About 15 advisors served in the D.R. during the 14 years the program existed. These included CARLTON ROOD, DAVID DE LA TORR, RICHARD RAUGI, MEL HOLQUIN, and JOHN MONOK.

One of the later OPS projects was to establish a police academy. In 1967, KNUTE THORPE was selected by the U.S. Army Provost Marshal General to be attached to AID/OPS for assignment to Santa Dominica to develop a police academy. At that time, the Chief, PSD was Anthony Ruiz. Progress was slow, but over three years a site was selected and classrooms constructed. Lesson plans were developed, the first students were selected, and the academy officially opened in August 1970. In 1968, while in Santa Dominica, Knute retired from the U.S. Army with 27 years service. He joined OPS and continued to work with the academy. He later returned to Washington and was assigned to OPS/IPA until 1974, when he and OPS retired.

BOLIVIA was a country plagued with rural banditry, mostly cattle thieves, Cuban-inspired guerrillas, and civil disorder. LEE ECHOLS, a shooting friend of Byron's, went to Bolivia and started the program in 1957. Later, Mike Salseda was Chief for several years. The thrust of the Public Safety project was to get the civil police out among the populace, increase their mobility and communications, and replace military-type training with civil police subjects. This project continued for 16 years until the last Chief, Anthony Ruiz, closed the project in 1974.

JAKE Jackson, former Indiana State Police and Director, Miami Civil Defense, was Senior Advisor in 1964. In August, the U.S. Ambassador directed him to accompany a force of 45 police to establish a post in a remote area. The USAID Director objected to this assignment because it was contrary to AID and OPS policy for advisors to be involved in operational activities. The Ambassador insisted, and unfortunately, the group was ambushed. Jake received a bullet in the spine, which resulted in permanent paralysis, and there were a number of police casualties including four or five fatalities. This action had been a no-no and caused considerable grief in OPS/Wash when the anti-Public Safety sentiments boiled up on Capitol Hill.

After this flurry of new programs, there was a hiatus during which the U.S. government administration completed several worldwide regional studies and established ongoing policies for assistance to other foreign police organizations. By 1956 the Cold War was heating up with considerable turmoil in the Arab countries. A U.S. group called the Richards Committee, under the leadership of a former congressman by that name, toured the Middle East to assess the countries' needs for assistance. Theo Hall was detailed by the State Department to undertake the study and articulate the Richards Committee findings into viable police assistance programs.

It now becomes necessary to turn back to the end of WW II and explain events leading to Hall's involvement in Public Safety affairs. In 1945, O.W. Wilson and Hall received direct commissions as field grade officers in the U.S. Army. They were assigned to the staff of General Lucius Clay's High Commission for occupied Germany. O.W. Wilson, who was a well-known Police Chief and reformer took leave from University of California--Berkeley. Hall, who had been Chief of Winetka, Ill. PD, was his protégé and assistant. They directed de-Nazification and did the administrative work for the Nuremberg Court proceedings.

Most likely in 1947, Theo accepted a civilian position with State Dept., which eventually lead to his becoming a career Foreign Service Officer. He served with the Re-establishment of the Legation in West Germany and later in Athens where he was Administrative Officer for the Embassy. After Hall completed the Near East countries' report, he returned to Washington and was detailed as Chief of what was the the ICA Police Admin. Division. He replaced Engle who, during the summer of 1957, had been recalled to CIA. Hall remained as Chief until late 1960s when he was assigned to the embassy in Delhi. He eventually returned to OPS when he was Deputy Chief PSD/Saigon for a short time in 1966. Theo and Mary Ellen Hall were married at that time and a number of PSD people attended the ceremony.

The information about Theo and what follows was provided by Herb Hardin. He was Chief of the Latin Am. Branch from 1957 to 1961 and conversant with the individuals and events. After receiving a degree in criminology from UC Berkeley, Hardin served ten years with the Albuquerque PD before joining the Civil Police Branch in Washington D.C. Engle interviewed Hardin in Albuquerque on Christmas day 1956.

As a result of the Richards Committee evaluation and Hall's report, Public Safety programs were initiated in the Near East and African countries. This is the appropriate place to note the performance of some of these projects.

Charles O'Brien, retired inspector from Detroit PD, arrived in TURKEY in 1956 to restart the program. The earlier effort involving Byron Engle was essentially a CIA supported effort ending when the agency backed out. It was not oriented toward fundamental police improvement except for narcotic enforcement. The new program focused primarily on the National Police and later the Jandarma.

Jack Goin was reassigned from Djakarta to Ankara in 1958. After taking home leave, he flew to Paris to meet with Interpol people to discuss the Turkish efforts in narcotics control and was a participating member of Interpol. Then he flew on to Ankara where his job was to provide advice and assistance in developing the NP Crime Laboratory systems and capabilities.

The existing police laboratory and staff at Ankara were oriented toward French procedures and training. Several technicians had received training ten years or so previously and their skill levels reflected the time lapse in technical advancement. Jack's first task was to direct laboratory abilities more to crime scene examinations and evidence collecting/preserving etc. He also established a branch/regional laboratory in Istanbul. Commodity support included microscopes, field test equipment for crime scene processing, and the like.

When Jack arrived in Turkey, Charlie O'Brien was the Chief of the program and the only Public Safety Advisor. Charlie soon left for home leave and Jack was Acting Chief until his return. It was then the Jandarma officially requested assistance. It was a quasi-military organization with border control responsibilities and military response to internal order; problems that exceeded the National Police's ability. U.S. assistance was authorized consisting of training Jandarma officers in riot control at locations in the U.S. and at Military Police training centers, such as Fort Gordon.

The Public Safety staff was expanded to include a Training Advisor and a Telecom technician, ZORIS WILKINS. Commodity support provided visual aids for the police academy and minor communication equipment. O'Brien had returned during this time and by 1960 he and Jack were transferred; Jack to Brazil and O'Brien to Liberia as Chief/PS. From Brazil Jack went to Washington as Chief OPS/Technical Services. Among other projects, he was instrumental in developing a system for the emergency supply of commodities to OPS overseas programs.

Jack Goin found Turkish officials accommodating to work with and responsive to advice and suggestions. It is also his opinion the goals of the Public Safety program were achieved and the project generally successful. However, a problem developed in 1960 when military forces staged a successful coup in which the Minister of Interior was killed and the Director General NP arrested. During the turmoil that followed, the police assistance program floundered and thereafter was never as active.

On his 1955 Far East trip, Byron stopped at GUAM and interviewed Ted Brown about joining the Public Safety program. Ted was Director Public Safety, Guam, which included the Police, Fire and Prisons. DEY CHRISOSTOMO, who was Ted's deputy, also joined the PS program and served in Guatemala, Brazil and Vietnam.

Ted Brown started the LIBERIAN program in 1956. It was his first assignment, and a major effort with a full range of advisory, training assistance, and commodity support. About 30 advisors were assigned during the 16 years it functioned. Some were: AL STRAND, KENNETH WALDROP, Richard Willig, ALEX RALLI, ELROY LEOPORD, NEAL JACKSON, Jim Lewis, and RICHARD SUTTON. Charlie O'Brien was Chief from 1962/65 when he transferred to Vietnam as Chief PSD/OPN. In the early 1970s the program was withdrawn. Bob Lowe was the last Chief.

The PS program started in GREECE in 1957 when Ted Brown arrived from Liberia. Jim Lewis, from Indiana - Purdue, was the Training Advisor, PETE ALES was a Generalist, Neal Jackson with Telecom, and GEORGE WELLONS spearheaded logistics and programming. After their tours, Ted was assigned to Libya, Pete to Brazil, Jim to Liberia, Neal to Somalia, and George to Vietnam. The project was about four years old when terminated in 1961/2 with MILES FURLONG as Chief.

ETHIOPIA, LIBYA, TUNIS, TRIPOLI, and IRAQ were several projects in the Mideast/North Africa area which lasted about two to five years. Little information has been advanced about them, and the following descriptions are derived from various rosters.

BILLIE PICKERING was Telecom Advisor in Ethiopia, and Elliott Hensell the Criminalist Advisor; this was about 1965-1968.

A project started in Libya in 1958 when Ted Brown arrived from Athens. ROBERT SAUVE was the PS Generalist; HERSH MILLER and MARTIN MCFAUL were Telecom, and Elliott Hensell the criminologist. In 1961 after home leave, Ted was reassigned to El Salvador. DON BENNETT, who started out in Vietnam in 1961 and served with OPS/IPA, was Senior Advisor in Tunis from about 1968 to 1973. FRED POWELL and SYDNEY WAGONER were Telecom Advisors. Martin McFaul was assigned to Tripoli (1959-1961) as a Telecom Advisor.

Yes, there was a project in Iraq. It lasted for two years from 1957 to 1958. CLYDE PHELPS was the sole advisor and when the project closed, he moved to Somalia.

SOMALIA received assistance for a number of years. Clyde Phelps, who arrived from his ill-fated tour in Iraq, was the first Chief from 1959-1961. He then went to Brazil and later served in Peru. The next Senior Advisor was Beryl Pace, former inspector Detroit PD, who was Chief from 1961-1967, when the project was closed. Neal Jackson arrived from Greece and was the first Telecom Advisor Frank Smith the second. JOHN HOWARD was a PS Generalist. From Somalia, Neal Jackson went on to serve in Liberia, Colombia, Korea, Saudi Arabia, and finally, Vietnam.

The IRANIAN civil police project started in 1957 when Frank Jessup, retired superintendent of Indiana State Police, arrived as Chief PS Advisor. His team included Mike McCann, former Assistant Professor for Police Administration- Indiana University, and Indiana State Police, CARL BETSCH, BEN BORSEDDY, and Tom Finn, a former FBI agent. Later, Major McBee, Art Miller, Zoris Wilkins, and JIM BANNISTER arrived. When Jessup was assigned to Washington (1960), McCann became Chief and on completion of his tour was reassigned to Brazil in 1962. The program was phased out in 1967 when USAID decided the goals had been attained. Miles Furlong was the last Chief.

Note: A U.S. Military Assistance Group (MAG) was assigned to Iran during WW II. After the war, the MAG continued to give support to the gendarm rie through the 1970s for a record 38 years. This program was not absorbed by Public Safety.

JORDAN started receiving assistance when Roy Carlson arrived in 1964 from a tour in Cambodia. STEVE MAYFIELD was a PSA/ Generalist, Jim Bannister the Training Advisor, JAMES DONAHUE the Telecom Advisor, Bob Hildebrandt for R & I., and ROY COMP equipment maintenance specialist. The advisory effort was well received. In 1966, Roy Carlson

was reassigned to the Congo (Zaire), and Charles Nesbitt became the last Chief. He closed the project in 1968/9 and went on to Saudi Arabia to close that program.

The program in SAUDI ARABIA began much later: 1968-1973. Jeter Williamson recalls it was financed completely by the Saudi government. They set up a special account from which AID could withdraw funds for all support—advisors, salaries, allowances and housing expenses, etc. This was the only Public Safety program so funded. In 1968 Jeter, who had been Chief Wash./OPS/FE Desk, arrived in Saudi Arabia with a group of specialists: JOSEPH DEITRICH and later BRUCE SIMMONS, R & I; Elliot Hensell, criminologist, and Neal Jackson Telecom. Jeter was transferred to Vietnam in 1971 where he served as Chief PSD MR-1 in Danang. Charlie Nesbit, who arrived in Saudi from Jordan, was assisted by John Ziegler, PS Training; and ABDELL ALKESSEN, Telecom. Charlie and John stayed in Riyadh until all purchases over the years were turned over to the Saudi government and a final accounting was made. Charlie closed the project in 1974 but stayed to ride herd on the OPS survey team described below.

At this point in the narrative it is fitting to insert an explanation describing events concerning the final Office of Public Safety (OPS) overseas endeavor. In 1974 AID was directed to terminate all Public Safety programs. At this time several countries including Venezuela and Saudi Arabia were carrying on unilateral discussions concerning the continuation of Public Safety programs under self-financed arrangements. This may have tipped the scales as the Secretary of State and AID administrator made the decision not to continue such self-financed projects.

In the meantime, Saudi Arabia decided to drastically increase the emphasis on internal security and requested one of the largest surveys in the history of the Public Safety program since 1956. It was a study of various aspects of the Ministry of Interior, except for its intelligence responsibilities. This included the National Guard (border patrol), marine police, disaster control and response, law enforcement throughout the country, and corrections. This study was to be paid for separately by the Saudis.

Jack Goin, Director OPS, and Herb Hardin, recently returned from Guatemala, were involved in planning and organizing this survey. Jack managed the contractual affairs in Washington and was to be backup. Herb was accepted as Team Chief by the Saudis. Most former OPS advisors had gone on to other positions in and out of government so the survey team was put together from various sources. Seventeen specialists were engaged in the fields of records and identification, criminalistics, disaster control, traffic, and corrections. Don Bordenkircher, who had been with PSD/Saigon C & D, was selected for the latter, and non-OPS personnel were contracted for the rest. The team started work in Jan. 1975.

In the interim, AID offered a bonus increase in annuity to AID employees who would retire by the end of year 1974. Herb selected retirement but continued on a contract basis to complete the Saudi survey. The team departed the U.S., but Herb was delayed en route by a kidney stone. Charlie Nesbitt agreed to remain in Riyadh to coordinate the team effort until a Chief arrived. When able to travel Herb went to Saudi Arabia and with Charlie met the Minister of Government who was responsible for all concerned agencies. Shortly, Herb decided he couldn't cope with the

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pain and with Charlie's help was evacuated to a Beirut hospital for medical care. He remained for three weeks before returning to Washington. Now, Jack Goin took advantage of early retirement, and in a contractual capacity took over the survey team. He stopped at Beirut to meet with Herb and then continued to Saudi Arabia. Under his direction the team successfully completed the survey in six weeks (by 1 April 1975). Field reports were prepared, revised in Washington and forwarded to the Saudi government where they were accepted. The Saudis wanted to provide funds for AID to send advisors, but the administrator declined. While the survey was being conducted, Herb had improved and returned to Washington where he assisted Jim McMahon who was Chief OPS after Jack Goin's retirement.

The above describes the Public Safety programs in countries north of the Sahara. Other than the program in Congo/Zaire, those south of the Sahara and in West Africa were of a technical nature and for short periods of a few years. These included GHANA, CHAD, IVORY COAST, RWANDA, NIGERIA and the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

Telecom assistance in the mid 1960s was provided by: Sydney Wagoner in the Republic, Fred Powell in Nigeria and Alston Staley in Rwanda.

Scotty Caplan arrived in Ghana in 1968 on a mid tour transfer from Vietnam. As a go-getter and wheeler-dealer, he assisted the local law enforcement agencies receive and maintain commodities.

Roger Robinson was the Senior Advisor in Chad in the years 1963-1967. Sydney Wagoner and then Eddie Lyons were the Telecom Advisors.

In support of the Ivory Coast there were two Logistics Advisors: Adolph Bonnefil and Monroe Scott, and two Telecom Advisors: Frank Smith and Lucien Gormont. The years were about 1964-1969.

Paul Katz and Tom Finn made two trips in 1965 to Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Upper Volta to study their communication and transportation requirements. In 1968 they visited Ghana. The purpose was to review requests for commodity assistance. They were able to reduce the dollar value and improve the specifications for equipment.

From time to time, countries would request assistance from the U.S. for its police forces, but for one reason or another, this was never provided in a program sense (advisory assigned); although their police officers were trained at IPA. A case in point is Tanzania. At the time it was a British colony called Tanganyika. Jack Goin from OPS/Wash. and Beryl Pace, Chief OPS Advisor in Somalia, conducted a survey there including the Island of Zanzibar. The recommended program was not approved by the U.S. State Dept. and so was never started.

The CONGO (ZAIRE) program started in 1963 when John Manopoli was assigned as Chief Advisor. He had been with the MSU group in Vietnam and joined OPS in 1963. He later returned to VN as Chief Advisor. The program continued until 1974. There were more than 20 advisors assigned to this project over the 14 years it existed. To mention a few, these were: Don Bennett

(PSA/Generalist) who had been in Vietnam and Libya; ROY HATUM, PSA/Generalist, also from Vietnam; CHARLES LEISTER, crime lab, and several Telecom Advisors--Eddie Lyons, RENE TETAZ, Sydney Wagoner, and Fred Powell. Roy Carlson arrived in 1966 from Jordan. He stayed for six months and then resigned to take a position as admin. assistant to Congresswomen Hulia Butler Hansen from the State of Washington. She had been U.S. Ambassador to Zaire. Tommy Adkins, from the Dominican Republic, replaced Roy and was Chief PS from 1967 to 1970. John Means and ARTHUR GARZA, who was dept. Chief, were two of the last advisors. It may have been Garza who closed the program in 1973/4.

The narrative must now return to the end of 1958, when PS programs were established in about 16 countries with more than 60 advisors. This formed the nucleus of what would become OPS. The influx of new personnel placed a requirement for a larger headquarters staff and additional office space, so changes were taking place in Washington.

The years 1957-1958, were also a time when some of the first advisors to Indonesia, Thailand, Iran, Greece, and the Latin American countries had completed a two year tour and were eligible for other assignments. Appropriate programs were instituted for personnel reviews by the Public Safety Branch Chief and regional desk officers.

Hardin and Jeter Williamson remember that from 1955 to 1957 the FOA/ICA Civil Police Division occupied space on the 5th floor of the Miatico building. This was over a Hottshoppe at the corner of Connecticut and 18th St. In June 1957, they moved to the 8th floor, District National Bank building at 1407 G St. N. W., which was over a Chinese restaurant. In 1957, Art Kimberling was Chief Near East/Africa Region and Acting Chief Civil Police Division. This occurred because Engle was on a survey trip to Cambodia and Laos, and Hall was in the Near East on the Richards Committee business.

When Herb Hardin arrived in Washington D.C. in 1957, Byron Engle was Chief of the Civil Police Division (CPD) which was under the ICA Office of Public Services. Art Kimberling was deputy and Harry Hann Admin. Assistant. Harry was of great assistance and held that position for many years. The CPD had 5 Branches: Training, Personnel and Recruitment, and three regional branches. The Training Branch was headed by Daniel Van Buskirk, who was assigned from ICA/Training and was the liaison with the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP). This organization arranged for much of the participant training during the period before there was an OPS/International Police Academy. The Personnel and Recruitment Branch was headed by Bill Bateman, who was assigned from ICA/Personnel Office. The three regional branches were: Far East (FE) with Bob Lowe as Chief; LA Branch with Herb Hardin; and NE/AFR with Ed Kennely. Herb and Ed continued for several years until 1961, but the Chief FE frequently changed as personnel rotated.

Early in 1957, JOE LINGO, and ARTHUR ARISGNON, an ex FBI employee, appeared on the Public Safety scene in Washington on contract to conduct a survey in BRAZIL at a state and national level. This was a formidable task, and Herb remembers it took about five or six months. Joe was eminently qualified; a former Public Safety Director for the State of Indiana, former

Director of Police Training at Indiana State University, and a member of the faculty at Northwestern Traffic Safety Institute. After completing the survey, Joe indicated a willingness to accept the Chief Advisor's post. This became a reality when the program was started in 1959. This program was different from others because the Chief was located in Rio de Janeiro and the regional (area) advisors were assigned to individual states that had requested assistance. These were Guanabara (of which Rio was the state's capital, as well as, of Brazil), Minas Gerais, do Paulo, and Pernambuco. Other states requested assistance and were added later; Para, Rio Grandeso Sul. In each state the needs of the law enforcement forces (known by different names) were assessed and specific programs defined. Advisors with specialties were located in Joe Lingo's office. They supported the area advisors with specific problems in such areas as criminalistics, training, telecommunications etc. Consequently, Brazil was like a microcosm of the overall OPS program worldwide.

When Jack Goin arrived in Brazil in 1960 as the Advisor in criminalistics, 4 of the 22 states had requested U.S. assistance. Local counterparts and even university professors were not scientifically skilled enough to focus on improved laboratory techniques. The Brazilian judicial system was Napoleonic, and legal cases were heard by three judges. There usually was no testimony and laboratory results were presented in written form as a part of the Judicial Police presentation—very different from the U.S. jury system. Under Jack's guidance new laboratories were established in Sao Paulo and Brazilia for national scientific tests and research. Emphasis was given to the collection and preservation of evidence and the preparation of reports for Judicial Police presentations to the courts. Both Jack and MORRIS GRODOSKY, who followed him, lectured in police academies and schools in various States including Brazilia. These lectures were given in both English and Portuguese. This was Jack's objective in Indonesia and Turkey also.

Jim McMahon, from Thailand, and Jake Jackson, on his first tour, were there during Jack's tenure in Brazil. In addition to their professional duties, they enjoyed an occasional evening playing poker. It's interesting to note that the Goin family returned to the U.S. in 1963 by ship. This probably was the last time Engle allowed any Advisor to travel by passenger ship or first-class air. On arrival in Washington, Jack was assigned as Chief OPS/Tech. Services. He became Dep. Dir. OPS when Munroe retired in 1972. Jack became Director OPS on Byron's retirement in 1973.

In 1962, Mike McCann arrived and for a short time was Frank Jessup's deputy; he replaced Jack Ellis who moved on to Costa Rica. At the time, Mike was minimally involved in project operations, but recalls several advisors: Bob Brougham, from Indonesia, program officer; DAN METRIONE, who was later murdered in Uruguay; Jake Jackson, who went to the Dominican Republic and then Bolivia, where he was wounded; and BOB CLARK, former Supt. Nevada Highway Patrol. Bob later died in Bolivia from pneumonia brought on by the high elevation during the evacuation of Jake Jackson. In Jan. 1963, McCann was transferred to OPS/Washington. On the way he was diverted to Chile and met with Herb Hardin in Santiago. After Herb returned to Washington, Mike conducted a survey of the Cabineros de Chile before proceeding to OPS/Wash as Chief Training Division. In this position his task was to establish the OPS International Police Academy. He remained there until 1969 when he was assigned to PSD/Vietnam. In 1968, Ted Brown was assigned s Chief PS/Brazil and closed the program in 1970. He was reassigned to Vietnam.

Shortly after President Kennedy's inauguration in 1961 the administration sent an inter-agency team to assess the Latin American countries' capabilities to resist terrorism and other subversion from Cuban sources. This was the start of the Cuban standoff and the Bay of Pigs incident. The Central American Assessment Team (CAAT) was composed of senior State Dept., ICA, military, and CIA personnel; John Neeley was the CIA man and Herb Hardin represented Public Safety. Neeley was an FBI Agent in Argentina before WW II and then joined the U.S. Navy as an Intelligence Officer. This led to his employment with OSS and, eventually, CIA. Soon after his work on CAAT, he joined Public Safety. Herb remembers that the team traveled in a C-47 (DC-3) and landed in Guatemala to refuel. They noted that several unmarked A-20 -A aircraft were on the apron with loaded machine guns and partly expended ammo belts.

The teams' work began in the Panamanian Embassy and then on to Costa Rica. In both countries there was considerable debate over whether the US military advisory groups or AID Public Safety should support the local civil guard type organizations. The 1945 constitutions of both countries prohibited maintaining military forces. This problem was resolved by a policy group in Washington, D.C. which designated the "civil guard" as a civil police with nonmilitary roles, thereby qualifying them for AID assistance.

Team members drafted their report while en route and completed it in Washington. It was essentially a confirmation there was a potential threat of subversion and civil disturbance to the countries visited. Civil police assistance should consist as much as possible of training, light hand weapons, non-lethal riot control equipment, patrol vehicles and communication equipment. The recommendations included communication systems (net) between countries to link border control forces. This was to facilitate the exchange of information on movement of terrorists or subversive elements from one country to another. This system was engineered, and installation supervised, by Paul Katz, the OPS telecommunication engineer. The system was operational by 1963.

Dave Laughlin moved from IAPA to Honduras in 1961. The first day the USAID mission director called him in and said he very strongly opposed a Public Safety program and would fight it. However, the Ambassador overruled him and the program was under way. One year later the mission director did a complete turnaround and fully supported the program. This was a result of very practical police work. There were fifteen small police stations in the capital city with about eight to ten men per station. It was a fact that untrained officers assigned to traffic control downtown in the capitol city had fired their guns at motorists who did not understand the confusing traffic signals. Dave's first act was to have all police in that city fingerprinted and checked for criminal records. Thirty-nine percent had serious records and were discharged. Foot patrols were unheard of. Under Laughlin's guidance the fifteen stations were combined into four large ones, thereby relieving men for police patrols that had never before existed. Attrition rates dropped the first year from 120 percent to 22 percent, and criminal arrests doubled.

A small academy was constructed at the edge of the capitol, and police from all parts of the country were brought in for basic training. Intensive training was also provided in public relations and police patrol methods. The results were remarkable. About a year later a prominent Catholic priest arrived at Laughlin's office and announced, "You have left your mark in my country and my

people appreciate this." The USAID Mission Director did a complete turnabout and thereafter fully supported the Public Safety program. After two tours Dave was assigned to the Canal Zone to supervise the establishment of the Inter American Police Academy. In 1963 there was a vicious military coup and the government was overturned. The civil police were relocated under the Ministry of the Army, and Public Safety support was discontinued. It appears that the program was re-instituted several years later and continued until its close in 1974. Some of the advisors who served in Honduras were JOSE CISNEROS (Training), DAVID GREIG and Earl Sears (PS Generalists), and ARTHUR RUSSELL (R&I).

Herb Hardin in Washington and Dave Laughlin in various LA countries worked closely together in augmenting the Public Safety programs in Latin America. Dave was first assigned to Guatemala in 1956, and Herb began a seven-year hitch as Chief, LA Region, in 1957. This productive relationship between Herb and Dave continued for several years and explains their frequent appearance in this portion of the narrative. They both provided a great deal of information about the LA countries and the Public Safety programs.

For several years prior to the beginning of the Kennedy administration, Hardin and DANIEL VAN BUSKIRK, Chief, Public Safety Training in Washington, had been kicking around the idea of an Inter American Police Academy. In July 1961, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy asked ICA to come up with an innovative police program for assistance in Latin America. Herb and Van Buskirk presented their idea and developed a proposal asking for \$30,000 as start-up money to support an academy. Its purpose was to bring together, in the Canal Zone, Latin American police personnel for intensive police training in the Spanish language by USAID instructors. The proposal received considerable opposition from the U.S. military but was approved at the insistence of Robert Kennedy. He ordered the IAPA be opened on a crash basis.

Dave Laughlin was Chief, Public Safety, in Honduras when he received instructions from ICA--probably initiated by Hardin--to proceed to the Canal Zone and locate a site for a future police training center (academy). The Pentagon probably sent similar instructions to Gen. O'Meara, Commander U.S. Southern Command. The General and his staff were extremely helpful and instrumental in completing the facilities by Robert's deadline. On arrival, Dave accompanied Gen. O'Meara on a ground and helicopter survey of possible sites. They settled on a large, two story, unoccupied building in Fort Davis.

After site selection, Dave proceeded to Washington for a three-day top meeting with Robert Kennedy and Gen. Maxwell Taylor and some State Dept., military, FBI, and CIA officials. Probably on Herb's initiative, Dave Laughlin proposed as IAPA Director. The meeting's purpose was to confirm this selection and discuss related matters. At the meeting, Kennedy said he would prefer to have the academy located in the continental U.S. but for the present he settled on the Canal Zone. Byron Engle attended subsequent meetings and was aware of Kennedy's interest.

Dave returned to Fort Davis as director and found the U.S. Army partitioning the building for offices, classrooms, and dormitories. The U.S. Quartermaster supplied all of the building material, office supplies and equipment for which ICA reimbursed them. A portion of the funds for these items probably came from start-up money originally programmed by Hardin and Van Burskik.

At the beginning, JERRY FRENCH from ICA Admin., and Adolph Saenz, a PS Training Advisor from El Salvador, joined Dave. While he was away, Jerry conducted ICA affairs as business manager, and Adolph was the planning officer. To be an authentic Inter-Agency effort, one FBI agent was assigned for the duration of each session, as well as, several U.S. Army MP officers from Fort Davis training center. Joe Santiana, who gave Dave great support, was FBI Chief at Tampa and a legend in the Bureau. Mario Vazquez, was an instructor from ICA, and the U.S. Border Patrol provided a guest instructor. Dave developed the curriculum that was sent to ICA Washington, where it was approved, and each instructor prepared his own lesson plans. Adolph Saenz taught riot control and related subjects and Dave, traffic control and police administration. The first class of sixty officers from eleven LA countries opened the academy in July 1962. In the beginning two classes were conducted each day so the relatively small facility was kept busy. After a six weeks-course on police administration and management, a police colonel, from Panama, said, "I did not know that I could learn so much in so short a time."

The only disruption in the first class was when a colonel and major from Uruguay tried unsuccessfully to disrupt the academy operations with minor, petty complaints. On leaving, they went to Cuba and broadcast tirades against the academy. Strangely enough, they had been selected for the academy by the Uruguayan CIA officer.

While director of IAPA, Dave received a phone call from a U.S. Army captain (with MAG) in Costa Rica asking Public Safety to provide traffic control assistance. The captain thought the military should handle this, but he was under orders from Gen. O'Mears to have Public Safety do it. The general strongly supported the ICA Public Safety program.

Dave enjoyed his time with IAPA but after a few months thought his Spanish language capability and prior OPS experience would be better served working with Latin police forces. Engle agreed. In late 1962 he transferred Dave to Colombia. The academy had been in operation about three months when he was transferred to Honduras and Ted Brown became director. Ted appointed Adolph Saenz as chief instructor, and during the following two years the facility and operations was expanded. Jerry French continued as business manager. Other instructors included EDDIE CHAVEZ, FLOSTEDT, GRUNNELL, Paul Gutierrez, Mel Holguin, BOB MELBERG, LOU PAGE, Arthur Russell, Felipe Sandoval, and MARIO VAZQUEZ. The academy operated successfully for three years and a number of LA police officers graduated. In 1964 IAPA moved to Washington D.C. and integrated into the International Police Academy (IPA). IPA was located in the old District of Columbia transit car barn at 30th and M Street. Training continued to be given in Spanish. Most of the faculty relocated to Washington and joined the IPA. Saenz became Chief Internal Security at IPA, and Ted was assigned to OPS/Wash as Chief/LA Region. He stayed there for three years and was then assigned to Brazil, where in 1971 he closed that program.

Groups of bandits roamed COLOMBIA in the late 1950s targeting policemen and facilities; killing and destroying. Laughlin arrived there in 1962, when he transferred from IAPA. The PS project objectives were training the National Police to thwart guerrilla terrorists in rural areas and rid the country of gangs that had terrorized the population for years. The Public Safety program

made a contribution by upgrading police communications, mobility and firepower; radios, vehicles, shotguns and M-1 carbines.

In 1963, Herb and Dave exchanged places; Herb to Colombia and Dave to OPS/Wash as OPS/LA desk officer. After seven years in Washington Herb decided it was time he moved to the field. He continued the thrust of the project and by 1969 most of the big-time gang leaders had been wiped out or had gone into hiding.

As a result the anti-OPS gang in AID/Washington lost no time attempting to eliminate the program, saying it was no longer needed. However, some thought otherwise and the project continued. During this time the advisory staff included John Doney (CIA at the time but later transferred to OPS), RAY DRIGGERS -- PSA/Generalist; CARLOS CASSAVANTES, Investigations; Charles Guzman, Training; Charles Redlin, Telecom; and Paul Hoffa, Urban Advisor.

In mid-1969 Herb ended an extended tour of three and a half years and returned to OPS/Wash for home leave and to serve on a PS program evaluation team. After that he conducted a six-week course at IPA for senior ranking Latin American police officers.

Roy Drigger was Acting Chief (1970-1974) when BILL BARTREAU arrived; the indigenous terrorist problem was under control and PS project objectives were realigned. The program was designed to assist the NP -- a force of 52,000 -- in their contribution towards providing a safe and orderly environment enabling the government to provide the services required, and allowing the private sector to enjoy the environment necessary for political, social, and economic development based on democratic principles. A survey revealed the need for strategic planning at a national level to improve the overall NP administration and management. Bill's PSD team included BILL WINN, Training; BILL MOODY, Investigation; DON AKERMAN, in narcotic interdiction; and Mark Seaton, Telecom). The specific task was to assist in the development of a strategic planning group of over 20 officers and 40 other employees. The unit was to develop plans and programs for budgeting, procurement, logistics, personnel, administration, criminal investigation, etc. During the development phases, PS Advisors provided day-to-day advice and guidance. The NP furnished office and administrative support at the NP Headquarters in Bogota. The police officials were dedicated, intelligent and worked very harmoniously with the PS Advisors. They were most aggressive and cooperative, and the goals in general were realized before the project was terminated in 1974 along with all other OPS programs.

An interesting venture was support of the canine training facility near Bogota. In addition to minor items, a PSD Advisor wrote and designed a formal publication concerning the care and training of dogs and their use in searching for narcotics. This was translated into Spanish and published at a modest cost.

The Colombian police of officer rank were well educated and were graduates of the four-year West Point-type University in Bogota. No member of the NP was selected for promotion without prior intensive training in leadership and management. Those who attended IPA in Washington were somewhat above the level of training offered, but they greatly benefited from the exchange

of information between fellow officers from other countries and were highly laudatory of the IPA. Bill Bartreau recalls that one disturbing element was the increasing narcotic traffic and control problem. Although ranking officers of the Colombian National Police continually warned of the impending problem, it appeared that the extent of the topic was not fully appreciated by appropriate U.S. officials. This matter will not be discussed in this narrative.

The problems in VENEZUELA were as the Kennedy administration anticipated; Cuban terrorists and local insurrection. The Communists imported from Cuba threatened to kill a policeman each day and, during Dave Laughlin's survey in 1961, they did. Another problem, and one common to other LA countries, was that university students were responsible for much of the civil disruption. This is the situation JOHN (Jake) LONGAN encountered when he arrived from Guatemala as Chief, in 1962,. The PS program developed into a very successful one, and an important factor was the creation of a central unified law enforcement agency, staffed by officers from the police and military.

The advisors assigned to this project included: Anthony Ruiz and David Greig, Generalists; ARLEN JEE, Training; and JIM REINHART, Area/Border. Dave Laughlin returned as Chief PSD in 1968, and his team included Rex Morris, Richard Martinez, DAVID ARROYO, and Michael Salseda. Dave was reassigned to OPS/IPA, and in 1973, Adolph Saenz became Chief. BOB CAVANAUGH, Investigations; Felipe Sandoval in Training; and RICHARD RAUGI were with him until the program was terminated in 1974. The venerable OPS Mad Russian, NICK YANTSIN, spent several years in Venezuela before returning to Vietnam in 1968/9.

The "Cuban Crisis" continued to plague the Kennedy administration and another U.S. assessment was made of Latin American countries needs: The South American Assessment Team (SAAT). This followed CAAT in early November 1961 and was led by Ambassador Clair Boonstra, a veteran LA hand, known for his clear thinking and his ability to manage important projects. The team (SAAT) had about the same composition as CAAT but with new faces—Herb represented AID. The team traveled for about six weeks visiting most South American countries; they spent Thanksgiving in Brazil, returning to AID/W shortly before Christmas 1961. They experienced an interesting incident when on a Sunderland "flying boat" from Montevideo to Buenos Aires. It was the Christmas holiday season, and the local crew had partaken a few drinks in the airport canteen. This was noticeable, and on the way to the plane an accompanying U.S.A.F. Lt. Col. asked the crew if he could assist in flying the plane. To the great relief of all passengers, the crew accepted.

SAAT's report was high quality and finalized during the Christmas/New Year period; it received vast attention from the top levels. Conclusions and recommendations followed the same pattern; new Public Safety programs in Venezuela, Argentina, Peru, and Colombia and, increased staffing and other assistance for programs already in operation, such as Brazil, Bolivia and Ecuador.

No assistance was offered Paraguay because it was controlled by an oppressive dictator, Strossner, Hitler's supporter in Latin America, and still provided a haven for Nazi war criminals and deposed LA dictators.

Although Argentina wanted assistance, they had a fragile, incipient democracy and were not considered a worthwhile risk. There was a coup a few months later. As a result of the SAAT assessment, the Kennedy administration extended support and Public Safety programs were initiated in Peru, Panama, Costa Rica, Uruguay and Chile.

The PERUVIAN PS project was initiated in 1961 when George Miller retired Captain, Pennsylvania State Police, was assigned as Chief PS Advisor. When Dave Laughlin replaced him in 1963, the program was very active. Dick Willig was in Telecom, JIM SCOGGIN was the Police Budget and Border Control Advisor, and KEN YOUNG advised on police records. The PS team was successful in improving the police record system, communication system, and police budget and programming, so more funds were available for equipment maintenance and operation.

As with other LA countries, the universities were autonomous, and government officials, both police and military, could not enter the grounds and buildings to apprehend rioters. However, the Peruvian police had excellent intelligence and were alerted when students were planning downtown demonstrations; they surrounded the institutions and prevented the students from leaving. Some student demonstrations were prevented because of this ability.

There was one unfortunate incident. Dave was instructed by Washington to provide cover for an unsuccessful CIA operation. Two aircraft accidents resulted in the deaths of thirty officers. The Peruvian program continued until 1970 when James Scoggin, the last Chief, closed it.

The objective of the PANAMANIAN project was to strengthen the police in coping with internal disturbances and possible terrorism. JOHN NEELEY, who arrived as PS Senior Advisor in 1962, was assisted by RICHARD BIAVA, a Training Advisor. John, who was in Panama for several tours, was replaced by Adolph Saenz in 1969. He arrived after a long TDY in Colombia, working on a kidnapping case. The PS team included Robert Mann, Generalist, and PAUL HOFFEY, Training. That was the time of General Torrijos and Manuel Noriega. The program was discontinued in 1974 when Jim Reinhart was Chief.

The program in COSTA RICA was directed to strengthen the forces responsible for internal security by providing communication equipment, weapons and training. This enabled the government to prevent terrorists in neighboring countries from crossing the border. The project lasted from about 1964 to 1972. The Senior Advisors were DAVID POWELL, Bill Bartreau and ANDREW BEST. Other advisors included John Burke (Investigations), THOMAS GUFFAIN and JAMES SCROGGIN (Rural/Border police), Jack Ellis (Generalist) and Charles Redlin (Telecom). The program was disbanded in 1972.

As a result of the SAAT assessment, URUGUAY was provided assistance to strengthen their ability to oppose internal strife and terrorism from Cuba. After eight months at IPA, Saenz was transferred in 1965 and assigned as Chief PSA in Montevideo. Adolph spent almost five years

there along with CESAR BERNAL, Training, and BILL CANTELL, Investigation. Dan Mitrione replaced Adolph in 1970, and his team included Dick Biava and Richard Martinez as Training Advisors; Lee Echols, weapons, and Julian Lindenaur as Generalist. Dan Mitrione was kidnapped on 31 July 1970 by MLN Tupamaro terrorists. On 10 August 1979 he was murdered and his body found in a stolen automobile. At this time, Richard Martinez became Acting Chief until Bill Drigger arrived. He was the last Chief and closed the project in 1972.

John Wiess arrived in GUYANA (British Guiana) on a direct transfer from Nepal in May 1966 when the country was in the midst of receiving independence from Britain. He had had experience working with the British oriented Nepal police and now he was confronted with similar situations in Guyana. Both Canada and England were providing assistance to the Guyanese police, and John had to coordinate the U.S. effort with theirs. The government of Guyana (GOG) project had three components: participant training, commodities (vehicles, telecom equipment and training aids), and advisory assistance.

John's team included RICHARD KEATLY, from the L.A. Sheriffs Office, as Training Advisor and JOE VASILI, Telecom Advisor on a TDY basis. While still a colony, the expatriate English commissioner resented the U.S. appearance. When independence was attained, the Englishman was replaced by an African commissioner who welcomed the assistance and was most cooperative. While John was accompanying the incumbent on a V.I.P. visit to the U.S., another commissioner was appointed. They learned about it when the ex-commissioner's wife phoned them from the capital, Georgetown, to say she had learned about it on the local TV.

John recalls the USAID Director was a police buff, so the program received his immediate support. He, along with numerous international dignitaries, attended the dedication ceremonies of the new highway to the new Bauxite plant in the interior. Among other things, this featured the police band along with their new U.S. funded highway patrol vehicles with silver and blue insignia on the doors -- and with a bow to the L.A. police -- "TO PROTECT AND TO SERVE."

The above explanation of the Guyana PS project is more of an anecdote because of its human affairs interest. The program did provide essential commodity support including telecommunication equipment, vehicles, and a single engine aircraft designed for short takeoff and landings (STOL). The latter for transport to locations normally serviced by riverboats. With the addition of the STOL to the police force the GOG constructed additional airstrips in the country interior and upgraded twenty-two daylight strips.

When John and the ex-commissioner returned, John found things had changed and relations with the new commissioner were not good. As a result the PSD project was curtailed; John and his family returned to Washington, and in 1969 he was assigned to PSD Vietnam as Chief MR-4, and DON HARRISON was assigned to complete the telecommunication project. John noted that numerous GOG officers who received participant training in the U.S. and Canada returned to Guyana for a few years and then migrated, usually to Canada.

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The JAMACIAN program appears to have been a one man affair and of a general nature with emphasis on traffic control. ED AMES arrived in 1964 from a tour in Vietnam. He served four years and JAMES CRETECOS closed the project in 1974.

A Public Safety program endured in CHILE for a couple of years. There was a conflict within USAID concerning the power structure governing its operation, and at different times Dave Laughlin and Mike McCann made an assessment of the project. The Carabineros (NP) were responsible for the protection of the national forests. USAID/Chile was providing assistance to the Forestry Service and needed assistance in determining the telecommunication needs of the Carabineros. OPS sent Reg Davis from Vietnam to Chile in 1964 to conduct such a survey and make recommendations. As a result, OPS extended assistance and provided communication equipment. Joe Lingo was the PS Advisor and Joseph Vasili the Telecom technician. It appears that the project extended from 1964 to about 1967.

This concludes the explanation of the support of overseas Public Safety projects and returns to the general narrative. In 1960, Hall was reassigned by the State Dept. to Delhi, and Frank Jessup, who had returned from Iran, was appointed Chief of the ICA Public Safety Division. Art Kimberling continued as Frank's Deputy until some time in 1962, when he retired. Jessup remained Chief until Byron returned as Director OPS in 1962. Then he was reassigned to Brazil and later Korea, after which he retired.

By the end of 1961, the Public Safety program was a well-established, ongoing effort with about thirty overseas projects in addition to the IPA. Some one hundred advisors in various capacities staffed it, worldwide. Each post was different but might have included the Chief Public Safety Advisor, supported by one or more PSA/Generalists, as well as, a Training Officer, a Logistics Advisor, Telecommunications technician, an R & I specialist, and a Criminalistics Advisor. The exact staffing depended on the needs of the host countries.

Sometime during 1961 ICA had been re-designated the Agency for International Development (AID) and integrated with the State Department. During this reorganization, the Civil Police Branch was dismembered and its regional offices placed in the respective overseas regional offices of the AID Bureau of Public Affairs. This arrangement continued until the National Security Action Memo 117 was disseminated and OPS established in 1962.

In early 1962, President Kennedy directed that a committee be formed to seek out ways in which assistance could be provided to foreign police forces. Alexis Johnson of the U.S. State Department headed this committee and Byron Engle was detailed to lead a technical subcommittee. The deliberation resulted in NSAM 117. It appears, in general, this reaffirmed the Eisenhower administration's decision of 1953 to support foreign police organizations through a civilian agency, rather than the U.S. military establishment. AID would be responsible for this assistance which would be closely coordinated with other security programs such as military assistance. There was considerable resistance to this at bureaucratic levels with AID, and to a lesser degree in the State Department.

Although the AID/OPS International Police Academy (IPA) was established shortly after OPS, an explanation concerning its formation is included at this point because of the nature of the narrative. As noted early in the narrative, Byron Engle had been involved in the training of police officers in the KC PD. He carried this philosophy forward when he organized the National Police academy in Japan and brought it to his new position, in 1962, as Director of OPS. Byron was adamant in the credo: Proper training and indoctrination was the only basis for effective police organizations.

Early in his administration, President Kennedy supported the concept of assisting foreign country police agencies. Instead of utilizing a National Security Advisor, as did previous Presidents, he organized the Special Group CI (Counter Insurgency) which was made up of the heads of appropriate government departments and agencies. They met every Thursday for lunch to review the crisis of the week and resolved, together, what actions should be taken. It was left to whomever among them had primary responsibility to provide leadership in getting the job done. Robert Kennedy, Attorney General, chaired the committee. He had been instrumental in supporting the establishment of IAPA and, at that time, expressed his desire that such an academy be established in the U.S.

Byron was savvy to all this and as soon as he reestablished himself at A.I.D. brought in Arthur Thurston, a retired superintendent of the Indiana State Police, to conduct a preliminary study as a basis for creating the IPA. Thurston was assisted by Bob Whitmer who was with OPS.

A second study was carried out by a two-star general from the Provost General's office. Before the last study was completed Byron ordered Mike McCann, who was Jessup's Deputy in Brazil, to Washington. To comply, Mike packed an overnight bag, left his family in Brazil, and rushed to Washington. This TDY to Washington was probably a ruse so he would be returned to Brazil if unacceptable. Byron knew of Mike McCann's experience as an Asst. Prof. at Indiana Univ. and his activities in Iran as Public Safety Training Officer. It was for this reason that Mike was ordered to Washington and became Chief of OPS Training Division, with the primary responsibility of developing the IPA.

His first task was to develop the mission for the academy: its basic philosophy, curriculum, staffing requirements, a statement of needs, and a financial plan. In mid-April 1963 this plan was presented to the Special Group CI. Byron introduced Mike, who made the presentation. Robert Kennedy pressed the hardest with his questions and led the committee to its decision to support it and rapidly move ahead. One million dollars was approved for the facilities.

The space for the academy had to be provided by the General Service Administration. There were many political pressures for different locations, but ultimately the old streetcar (transport) building, in Georgetown, was agreed upon. A local entrepreneur, O. Roy Chalk, of some fame in Washington, owned the public transportation system in the city. This was a fortunate choice because he turned out to be a great landlord. He renovated the facilities to OPS specifications, and all at a nominal annual rent. Mike frequently met with him, and he took care of anything that was needed. The location next to Georgetown University campus was good because it was convenient for the students, unobtrusive, and the natural cover that afforded a degree of seclusion.

for the overt, but conservative, program. When IPA vacated the facilities in 1975 they were taken over by the University.

The original IPA staffing called for about fifty positions. Many people filled the slots through the years, each giving generously of their time and talent, but supporting the task with an overwhelming dedication. A team of five U.S. Army Provost Marshal officers also played a very significant role in establishing IPA in all respects. They assimilated with the civilian OPS people, goals, and programs with ease. They were dedicated to carrying out the mission. An explanation of the people concerned and the operational activities of IPA will be included in a subsequent narrative titled OPS Operation and Activities.

IPA opened with the first class, a senior group, in November 1963. Robert Kennedy gave the graduation address. Three weeks later President Kennedy was assassinated. The Inter American Police Academy (IAPA) was integrated into the IPA in 1964. Mike's team in Washington had been extended beyond the time a Foreign Service Officer should stay in one post. So at his request he was transferred to Vietnam where he served as Director PSD until 1973 when that program was terminated as discussed at the beginning of this narrative..

NSAM 117 designated AID as the responsible agency and established the Office of Public Safety with the director reporting immediately to the Administrator. It is assumed that these instructions contained in NSAM 117 were transmitted to the USAID missions overseas and consequently Public Safety received a degree of favored treatment. In retrospect, it is probable that the NSAM was issued to emphasize the importance the Kennedy Administration placed on the government's support of host country police establishments. At the beginning OPS had its own budget but was required to compete for funds with the AID regional bureaus (LA, AF, Mid-East and FE). Representatives of the Regional Bureaus would appear before Congressional committees to justify budget requests but rarely with an OPS representative attending. This arrangement was uncomfortable for OPS because many AID Regional Bureau Chiefs did not agree that police assistance had a role in the foreign assistance program. Byron Engle, however, insisted in the pursuance of the NSAM 117 language within the Agency, and thereafter OPS had representation in the Congressional budget hearings. Engle, accompanied by Jack Goin, usually attended these hearings. At one hearing a Representative in the House asked the AID Director why it was that OPS was the only AID unit that could explain how and where its money was spent.

This is the place to note that in the later years some of the die-hard USAID Program types gradually resented this special treatment and were much relieved and pleased when the program folded. However, at the beginning the Public Safety effort was well received and supported by many USAID directors.

With the above bureaucratic actions completed, Byron Engle returned to AID in 1962 as Director, Office of Public Safety (PSD), thus completing the formative years.

This is the end of the Public Safety Story. If sufficient interest is expressed to this narrative, others may be produced. 1. The OPS organization, Operation and Function and, 2. the Vietnam PSD program.